THE
Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

THE TIME OF TERROR IS UPON US - - Part I

Because of the importance of this subject, six issues of the *Report* are devoted to it. The *Reports* will be published as a continuing story, each successive issue taking up where the last one left off. The last issue of the series (dated June 15) will contain conclusions and suggestions, and the documentation for all six *Reports*.

We suggest you read each issue as received, then reread all six at one time. Distribute as many sets as you think possible, and then distribute some more — to inform others of what is happening, and of what can be done to stop it.

If we are to survive as a nation, we must convince people that a violent communist revolution is truly under way and gaining momentum — and that the hour is late. If the *silent* majority does not become an *active* majority, it will become an *enslaved* majority. The communist conquest of the United States will have been accomplished without many people ever knowing how or why it happened.

We must not continue to sit idly by while our institutions are destroyed, our economy dragged deeper into bankruptcy, our personal lives and property menaced, and our mighty nation transformed into a communist satellite — like Cuba. Do not think it could never happen here. It is happening here — *now.*

For many years, anti-communists have been crying "wolf" about the communist danger. Now, that danger is on the very threshold of our homes. No one can now afford to close his eyes and dismiss, as "right wing extremists," those who have been sounding the alarm. They are still *right*, and the emergency is *extreme.*

On May 6, 1968, U. S. Representative Edwin E. Willis (then chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities) wrote:

"A few years ago, the overwhelming majority of Americans . . . would have scoffed at the

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idea of guerrilla warfare operations in the United States directed against our Government. Today, this idea does not seem as fantastic and ridiculous as it did a relatively short time ago.

"During the 1964 Harlem riot, Jesse Gray, the former Harlem organizer for the Communist Party, called for guerrilla warfare against the United States.

"This committee has received testimony indicating that agents of North Vietnam have trained some Americans in guerrilla warfare in Cuba.

"The Progressive Labor Party, the major Peking-oriented Communist organization in the United States . . . has distributed literature not only calling for guerrilla warfare against this country, but even spelling out how it should be conducted.

"Stokely Carmichael, speaking apparently for the ultramilitant black nationalist element in this country, recently stated, 'Our movement is progressing toward an urban guerrilla war within the United States itself.'"

An interesting aside on Jesse Gray — the Negro communist whom Congressman Willis identified as instigator of the 1964 Harlem riots: in 1967, Gray was on the federal payroll as a poverty warrior, and, in that capacity, took two bus loads of other tax-supported militants to Washington for a violent demonstration inside the chambers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

In May, 1968, the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities was talking about the *possibility* of communist guerrilla warfare in the United States. In March, 1970, the President of the United States was talking about "revolutionary terrorism" that is already here.

On March 12, 1970, President Nixon and several of his advisers met in the White House with Irving Kristol, professor of urban values at New York City University. They discussed the rising tide of left-wing violence in the streets, in courtrooms, and on campuses; bombing of buildings; murdering of police officers and others by hidden snipers. The meeting was semi-secret, but Dr. Kristol and some of the President's aides later made guarded statements to the press.(1)

Some of President Nixon's liberal advisers regard domestic violence as an allowable expression of unrest and protest on the part of idealists who are discontented with the imperfections of our society. Other advisers and the President himself feel that riot inciters and leaders are "potential murderers," people "with the criminal mind," "young criminals posturing as romantic revolutionaries."(1) Anti-communists have known this for a long time. The President and his advisers have not said that communists are behind the riots; but communists *are* behind them. And communists are disciplined criminal conspirators who advocate, and will commit, any kind of heinous crime that may help communism.

Some of Nixon's advisers think that this nation is confronted with "revolutionary terrorism" and that our internal situation is critical.(1) Well-informed anti-communists have known for more than 30 years that the worst threat to American survival was not the military might of communist nations on other continents, but the communist-directed treason and subversion inside our own country — aided and abetted by federal courts, intellectual and political leaders who call themselves liberals, policies and programs of the federal government, and the general permissiveness of our society.

Though the White House conferees avoided saying that communists are responsible for the current revolutionary terrorism in the United States, they did suggest a parallel between American Negro militants of today and Algerian revolutionaries of a decade ago.(1) For several years, well-informed anti-communists (leaders and members of the John Birch Society, for example) have been pointing out that the communist guerrilla warfare, which separated Algeria from the French empire and made it a communist puppet state,

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is a prototype of the guerrilla warfare now being waged by communists against the United States.

The White House conferees also suggested a similarity between young middle-class whites who are trying to destroy America today, and Russian nihilists of the mid-19th century (most of them children of Russian aristocrats) who venemously turned upon the society that produced them, eventually murdering Czar Alexander II.[1] Anti-communists have known this all along, and have been pointing out that the cult of ugliness, degeneracy, and debauchery (long, unwashed hair; unkempt beards; filthy bodies; bizarre dress; preoccupation with obscenity and pornography; use of drugs; sexual promiscuity and deviation), which typifies our young revolutionaries today, was also a hallmark of the young nihilists in 19th-century Russia.

One presidential aide who attended the White House meeting on March 12 said:

"We know there are people training themselves in certain forms of guerrilla warfare and the use of explosives, but it's extremely difficult to answer the who, when, and how."[1]

Actually, the foremost leaders of the guerrilla warfare against the United States are well known. They are continuously speaking publicly, and inciting violence. They are financed by tax-exempt organizations, by federal tax money, and by communist governments abroad. When they speak on college campuses, they are paid huge stipends (often, $2000 or more) from fees which all students are forced to pay, but which are controlled by a small band of pro-communist, revolutionary activists.

Among the most notorious of all leaders of the revolutionary terrorism now tearing our society apart is attorney William Moses Kunstler, who has been aptly called, by one of his admirers, "The Legal Wagon Master of the New Left."[2] For years, Kunstler has represented, without fee, such clients as the black panthers, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the late Martin Luther King, Jr., officials of the Communist Party.[2]

A review of some of Kunstler's activities (and of related events) gives a rather good picture of the communist-new-left revolution at work.

Of the thousands of new-left-communist barbarians who tried to tear Chicago apart during the 1968 Democrat National Convention, eight were indicted by a federal grand jury: Bobby Seale, Thomas Hayden, David T. Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Abbot Hoffman, Rennard Davis, John Froines, Lee Weiner. They were charged with violating the 1968 Civil Rights Act by crossing state lines to incite a riot; and they were charged with conspiracy to violate that law.

The case went to trial on September 24, 1969, in the U. S. District Court at Chicago, Judge Julius Hoffman presiding. It came to be known as the Chicago Seven trial. William Moses Kunstler was chief defense attorney. Leonard I. Weinglass was chief assistant defense attorney.

Two days before the Chicago trial started, attorneys Kunstler and Weinglass held a well-staged press conference and revealed their strategy. They predicted that their clients would not get a fair court trial — but said there would really be two trials: one in the courtroom, which they would lose; and one outside the courtroom, in the arena of public opinion. They hired a public relations man, Edward Lamb, who daily handed out releases and arranged for defendants and their lawyers to have conferences with TV, radio, and newspaper reporters.[3]

Kunstler and his defendants also organized Conspiracy Headquarters, with offices in Christ the King Lutheran Church near the federal building. Conspiracy Headquarters served as meeting place for TV-press interviews, and as control center of the propaganda apparatus created to provide media coverage for the defendants.[3]

During weekend and holiday recesses, the defendants and their attorneys fanned out over the

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nation making speeches (mostly on college campuses) for big fees.

TV newsmen were always eager to interview the defendants and their lawyers, giving them full opportunity to condemn Judge Hoffman in particular and American society in general.[3]

Judge Hoffman and government attorneys could not, on the other hand, make speeches, give TV interviews, or hold press conferences to tell what was happening in court; and TV coverage of proceedings inside the courtroom was forbidden.[3]

In court, Kunstler and his clients did not really put up a defense. They put on obscene and profane demonstrations — intended, among other things, to obstruct justice and lay the basis for future appeals.

Kunstler endlessly asked questions he knew were improper. He tried to present witnesses to testify about matters wholly irrelevant to the charges against his clients, and tried to introduce evidence that had no bearing on the case. He made countless motions which were impermissible and ridiculous under rules of law, though sounding plausible to many laymen who got their information from Kunstler's own propaganda apparatus. Consequently, Judge Hoffman was forced to sustain innumerable prosecution objections, and to overrule defense motions.[3]

Thus (thanks to cooperation from the mass news media and from college officials who permitted the Chicago defendants and their attorneys to speak on campus), Kunstler tried his case "in the arena of public opinion." The defendants were portrayed as innocent political prisoners, being persecuted by a judge who was depicted as a tool of oppressive American capitalism.[3]

The day the eight anarchists' trial began (September 24, 1969), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS — a communist organization) staged a violent protest-the-trial demonstration near the federal courthouse in Chicago. Some 23 persons were arrested (and later indicted by a Cook County grand jury).[4]

Around the federal building in San Francisco, the National Lawyers Guild — a communist front with which William Kunstler is closely associated — staged a protest-the-trial demonstration by some 200 new-left revolutionary lawyers and law students. Allan Brotsky (president of the Bay Area Chapter of the Guild) was in charge. Dan Siegel, president of the student body of the University of California at Berkeley and a third-year law student, was a featured speaker. According to *The San Francisco Chronicle* (September 30, 1969), Siegel evoked roars of approval when he referred to Judge Hoffman as a "senile old fascist." Siegel told the lawyers and law students that their "first commitment is to the movement" — the communist-new-left movement, that is. He said:

"The battles for social change are not going to be won in the courtroom, but in the streets."

And so, the Chicago Seven trial got under way. The story will be continued next week — and for four more weeks thereafter.

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